

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1996-1999

California

Industry division	Total cases				Lost workday cases								Cases without lost workdays			
					Total ²				With days away from work ³							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
All industries including																
State and local government ⁴	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2
Private industry ⁴	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.9	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	8.9	7.8	7.6	6.6	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.1	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.5
Mining ⁵	5.7	3.7	5.2	4.5	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.2	2.1	1.8
Construction	10.3	9.7	9.7	8.9	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.9
Manufacturing	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0
Durable goods	7.7	7.1	6.9	6.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.1
Nondurable goods	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.7
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	10.5	9.9	8.7	8.3	6.2	6.3	5.6	5.0	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	6.3	7.1	6.1	6.1	3.2	3.9	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2
Wholesale trade	5.8	6.0	5.2	5.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.4
Retail trade	6.5	7.6	6.4	6.5	3.2	4.3	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.5	3.7	2.7	3.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7
Services	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.8
State and local government	10.4	9.8	9.5	8.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.8	6.1	5.6	5.5	4.9
State government	8.4	8.9	9.1	7.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	4.6
Local government	11.0	10.0	9.6	9.0	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining

and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

^{*} Incidence rate is less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.